

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

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HONOLULU, HAWAII, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911.

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## GUAM NOW CALLED THE KEY TO THE PACIFIC AND HOBSON WANTS NAVAL STATION THERE

Manila Times—They have begun to talk about Guam as the key to the Pacific. High authority has declared that with Guam and Pearl Harbor well fortified and equipped as naval stations we need not concern ourselves about the Philippines or our own Pacific coast in case of war. Some of our gilded strategists tell us that so long as we hold Pearl Harbor and Guam and are prepared to operate effectively from those bases there can be no danger of the landing of an enemy in force in any of our possessions.

Our first acquaintance with Guam was made through the medium of the most delightful bit of opera bouffe it has ever been our fortune to experience. Commander Glass, U. S. N., was taking the second-class cruiser Charleston to Manila, shortly after its occupation by Admiral Dewey, in May, 1898. Passing Guam and seeing the Spanish colors still aloft Commander Glass fiercely drew near and proceeded to bombard. After an hour or so of this devastating truncheon the lookout on the Charleston's bridge saw a steam launch put out from shore, freighted with Spanish officers and suggesting every overture of friendly hospitality. The firing ceased, the launch drew near, and soon a bedizen official was thanking Commander Glass for his courteous salute to the flag and deploring the fact that, being destitute of powder, the island could not return the compliment. He offered to borrow powder from the Charleston, but Glass hadn't the heart to pursue the matter. He sailed away and left the Spaniards to their fate. They had not had a visit for six months and knew nothing of the war and the disaster in Cavite harbor. But Glass continued to wonder where those shells went while he was bombarding. Not so very long afterward Guam was surrendered to our authorities, and among others Captain Richard Leary, U. S. N., took command of the station. Once more the wildest dreams of Offenbach and Lecocq were put to shame. It wasn't so much that Leary objected to the natives rearing families without legal or religious authority. The remedy for that was easy. Leary engaged a clergyman, blew a horn, and ordered the whole lot of them to come up and get married. It didn't cost them a cent, and instead of objecting to the ceremony they rather liked it. They wore their best clothes, gossiped with their neighbors, strutted, paraded and altogether had a nice, cosy little "time" free of expense.

Not until Leary issued his cow and poultry order did they begin to take things seriously. He thought that families ought to have chickens, hogs and cows according to their size and prospects, and made his proclamation accordingly. Then harmony ceased. For the majority it was much easier to pull a rooster from a neighbor's fence than to bother with raising him; and surreptitiously to milk a friend's cow was both frugal and convenient. So the Leary regime staggered to its fall, and when a subsequent commandant lost a barrel of whisky out of his stores and began to submerge the Navy Department with indignant communications, merriment resumed its throne. Now, suddenly, it seems, Guam emerges from its humorous ambush into more important things. If we are to defend our Pacific possessions, to say nothing of our own Pacific Coast, Guam, we are told, is of surpassing consequence. With fortifications there and at Pearl Harbor, and fleets at our disposal for offence and defence, there is no need of "frowning bastions" at Cavite, or San Francisco. If we are to have strength at all we need it there, so we are assured, and woe be to the enemy that approaches us in the fullness of preparation! The proposition may take us by surprise. Let us say that it does, for Guam has not heretofore ventured outside the line of vaudeville.

The following from the Congressional Record shows that Admiral Hobson, the war scare man, Congressman from Alabama, intends to try to have a naval station at Guam: Mr. Hobson. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to the attention of the committee at this juncture the importance

of Guam in the future development of our naval power in the Pacific Ocean. Hawaii is in mid-ocean and is within a radius of control of a fleet with practically all of the Pacific Ocean to the north and east, Dutch Harbor and Great Kiska in the Aleutian Islands, Puget Sound and San Francisco on the east, and Samoa on the south, but it is too far to reach the Philippine Islands. In order to have the effect of the control of the sea fully felt for the defense of the Philippine Islands and of our interests in the western Pacific, we will have to develop another base from which operations can be conducted. In all probability next year we will have to develop a station at Guam.

Mr. Kopp. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. Hobson. Certainly.. Mr. Kopp. I notice in here that there is \$1,000 for a coal shed. Where is the coal secured that is to be put in this shed?

Mr. Hobson. Answering off-hand, I would say to the gentleman that it is the regular navy-yard coal distributed to the various stations in the Pacific. My impression is that it is shipped from Norfolk.

Mr. Kopp. Is coal shipped all the way from Norfolk to the Pacific to be used in a fleet at Guam Island?

Mr. Hobson. If that was developed into a station at the present time, that would be the policy.

Mr. Roberts. I think that this coal shed is not for the coal for ships, but coal that is used in the little repairing plant that they have there.

Mr. Hobson. That question might be brought up in regard to any coaling station in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Hamlin. Will the gentleman tell us about what the difference is from the Philippine Islands to Guam and Pearl Harbor?

Mr. Hobson. Guam is a little nearer Manila. I can not say exactly, but from memory I should say it was 2,200 miles from Pearl Harbor and 1,600 or 1,700 miles from Manila. It makes the proper apex for the triangle under which we can control the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. O'Connell. Will the gentleman tell us how large a place Guam is?

Mr. Hobson. Guam is a very small island, and that is the beauty of it. There is but one harbor in which a landing can be made, and that harbor can be easily defended from the surrounding heights by artillery, and a very small garrison can hold it. It can be made almost impregnable with a remarkably small expenditure and with facilities for coaling and limited facilities for repair, a small garrison could maintain it for years against attack after being cut off from support and communication. Corregidor is something of the same kind. Those are all we can expect to hold out there when we have not the control of the sea. This is becoming a very important location.

Mr. O'Connell. Is there much native population there?

Mr. Hobson. A small population.

Mr. O'Connell. Not enough to interfere with any garrison?

Mr. Hobson. No.

### BAND CONCERT TONIGHT.

The Hawaiian band will play tonight at seven-thirty at the Pleasanton Hotel as follows: March—Blaze of Glory.....Holzman Overture—Jolly Times.....Suppe Miserere—Il Trovatore.....Verdi Selection—Il Bravo.....Marlani Vocal—Hawaiian Songs, Ar. by Berger Selection—The Mikado.....Sullivan Waltz—The Mikado.....Sullivan Finale—The Mikado.....Sullivan The Star Spangled Banner.

### BEST LINIMENT

Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liniment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

## MANILA'S PAINFUL NEW PROOF OF THE SAYING "WAR IS HELL"

A communication published in the Manila Cablenews-American has started a big agitation in Manila for the establishment of some sort of a rescue home for the children of Filipino mothers abandoned by American soldiers, or still living with worthless fathers. The letter was in part as follows:

"Your little 'Human Interest' story in this morning's issue of the Cablenews regarding the abandoned children of the sick detective and their deplorable condition opens up a big question and one that bespeaks the best efforts of the great-hearted Americans to be found in all communities, who give of their time and store and human sympathy without stint, for the alleviation of suffering, especially of those who are innocent of all wrongs as are the many abandoned American mestizo children in these islands.

"It somehow gives one a queer catch in the throat to ride through a barrio and encounter a dirty little chap clothed in rags, but with the frank, blue eyes and the light hair, and maybe the freckles of a typical American boy and upon addressing him in English have him answer in some dialect, as he looks up wistfully at the white man whose heritage of language is even denied him by circumstances.

"This story is an old, old one and I have been threshed out thoroughly in Spain times and provided for by those who aided in founding the orphan asylum known as the Asilo de Huerfanos and which received the deepest sympathy and help that could be given by both the fathers of the Augustinian church, upon whom the burden finally fell, and of the government.

"It has often been noted that the American soldier's abandoned child has for a mother a woman of the poorer classes; which makes it impossible for her to properly care for her children and give them the place in life that their blood entitles them to.

"What American lady can contemplate with equanimity the fate of these little slips?

"American girls growing to womanhood rapidly in the provinces and whose poverty subjects them to the fell designs of whatever person would willingly obtain possession of them under the old customs of this country that makes slavery for debt a real thing, though the law condemns it and everybody loudly disclaims its existence.

"Nevertheless these little girls will fall prey to the Chinese money-lenders and the sporty mestizos of the country, who will soon awake to the real significance of the situation and control it, unless something is done in an organized way to protect these unfortunate children from the fate that lies in store for them.

"To me the thought of meeting an American girl barefoot in rags and poverty, toting rice along the muddy carabao trail in some barrio with her owner and master trudging along behind, carrying an umbrella or rooster, is unbearable. How does it affect you? Are you willing to forego the cost of a game of bridge, a box at the opera, a little dinner to friends and put the price of it into an institution that will care for all deserving cases of abandoned or needy American children, giving them a home with Americans, if possible, an orphan's home otherwise, where they will have an opportunity to grow into men and women as befits their blood instead of growing up as slaves and worthless vagabonds? A nation's culture is measured, not by the number of its schools, authors or rich men, but by the attitude of its people toward the unfortunate.

"Am I the keeper of my wayward brother's children? must be answered in the affirmative by definite action in this country, or the American community as a whole must stand convicted of holding the same attitude toward life in the Philippines as the transient soldier or civilian whose state of culture is such that he does not and can not realize his responsibility before God and society for his actions.

"Those of you who have concerned yourselves so earnestly as to the welfare of the patient carabao, and his overloading by his avaricious master;

the cruel blows showered upon the raw back of the thin and defenceless native pony, those who have studied to alleviate the suffering of the infants of Manila, and to save the lives of the unfortunate victims of tuberculosis, have before you a subject worthy of the deepest sympathy, most profound consideration and quickest action consistent with a right solution of the problem.

"The movement in the states to find homes for homeless children is a familiar one to all Americans. How much more is needed such a movement here?

"The wrong has been done, is being done, and will continue as long as our occupation of the country continues and the effects of such wrongs are going to become more evident as time goes on.

"This is an appeal.

"What are you going to do? Who will head a movement to form a corporation to take care of abandoned or needy American half-castes?"

Referring to the communication the "American" said:

"Since the publication of Mr. Luther Parker's letter with regard to the unfortunate condition of the hundreds, and possibly thousands of abandoned American mestizo children in the Philippine islands, the Cablenews-American has received a number of communications on the subject and there seems to be a general feeling in the American community that the matter is worthy of investigation, and that prompt action should be taken to segregate these unfortunate children and to place them in surroundings which would insure their well being and proper care. It was suggested by some of those who wrote letters on the subject to this newspaper, that a permanent organization and society be formed having for its object the segregation and proper bringing up of these children.

"In order to determine what sort of a reception such a movement would meet among the leading members of the local American community, and to do all in its power to advance the worthy cause, a Cablenews-American representative called upon several well known Americans and asked them for their ideas and opinions on the proposition. Extracts from what they said are printed below, and they prove that the movement is a pressing and timely one.

"The Cablenews-American will be glad to receive the names of all who would be willing to lend their support to the movement."

A dozen or so communications fol-

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## THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE LABORERS IN U. S. REDUCED 11,152 IN PAST THREE YEARS

The United States apparently has nothing to fear from an excess of immigration from Japan as long as the Japanese Government continues to impose and enforce the restrictions on emigration to this country, which have been in effect during the last few years. Although the new treaty with Japan, which has just been confirmed by the Senate, makes no reference to the immigration question assurances have been received that the Japanese Government will continue to enforce the restrictions as at present.

That these restrictions have had the effect of stopping the flood of Japanese laborers into this country is shown by the Consular reports and by that of the Immigration Commissioner.

The following figures, prepared from statistics received from the Japanese Foreign Office, by the Consulate-General in San Francisco show the tendency of the movement of Japanese to and from the United States during the last three years and show that the number of Japanese returning to Japan from this country is largely in excess of the number of Japanese coming to this country, particularly with reference to the laboring class:

### DEPARTURES FROM JAPAN FOR THE U. S.

	Non-La-	La-	Total
borders	borders	borders	
1908	2304	1522	3826
1909	1254	659	1913
1910	2098	924	3022

Totals.....5656 3105 8761

### ARRIVALS IN JAPAN FROM THE U. S.

	Non-La-	La-	Total
borders	borders	borders	
1908	307	5186	5493
1909	290	4248	4538

Totals.....5656 3105 8761

### WEDDING OF DWARF RULERS

Zamboanga, February 9.—A grand parade of the Cotabato Moros was held this morning and these members of the Mindanao tribes presented a fine appearance. February 10th is Sulu day and the officials of the Sulu Archipelago state that the pageant that day will be the best that Zamboanga has ever witnessed. One of the great

1910 ..... 278 4823 5101

Totals ..... 876 14,257 15,132

### EXCESS ARRIVALS IN JAPAN OVER DEPARTURES.

1908	1667
1909	2625
1910	2079

Total ..... 6371

Eliminating non-laborers from the foregoing figures, the records show:

### LABORERS DEPARTED FROM JAPAN FOR THE U. S.

1908	1,523
1909	659
1910	924

Total ..... 3,105

### LABORERS ARRIVED IN JAPAN FROM THE U. S.

1908	5,168
1909	4,248
1910	4,823

Total ..... 14,257

### EXCESS ARRIVALS IN JAPAN OVER DEPARTURES.

1908	3,664
1909	3,589
1910	3,899

Total ..... 11,152

These figures show that during the last three years there has been a decrease of 11,152 Japanese laborers in the population of the United States. The distinction between laborers and non-laborers is made from data gathered in Japan at the time passports are issued. In the case of Japanese returning from abroad an arbitrary distinction is based upon the passenger lists of vessels. Saloon passengers are classed as non-laborers, all others as laborers.

The accuracy of these figures is attested by the Commissioner of Immigration in his annual report.



Frank Walker